

OUR OUTSIDE.—For interesting editorial and other matter, see first and fourth pages of today's paper.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.—We commend to the careful perusal and calm consideration of the Democracy of the County of New Hanover, the following short address which has been handed to us for publication by a number of gentlemen who are desirous of seeing the party continue in that union and harmony which has hitherto characterized all its movements in this County. The address is plain, simple, and to the point. We also, in connection with this matter, would refer the reader to the card of Messrs. Ashe, Williams, and Reid. We cannot but appreciate the disinterested patriotism of those gentlemen who, under the circumstances, we think have pursued that course which is best for the interests of the Democratic party. We, as an individual, and as the conductor of a Democratic paper, feel a deep interest in the harmony and well-being of the party; and happy, indeed, would we be if anything we could do or say would, in the slightest, tend to the production of that desirable end. We do most sincerely hope and trust that the recommendation contained in the short address below will be acted upon promptly, fully, and in a spirit of devotion to the principles of our party which will rise far superior to all personal feelings. It seems to us that all good Democrats are morally bound to lay aside personal feelings, and plant themselves upon the broad platform of principle. It is only in this way that we can expect to get along smoothly and pleasantly.—What say you then, brother Democrats, shall we have a full Convention at June Court? We hope so. We should like to see every Captain's District in the County represented. We feel assured that such a Convention will, in the language of the address, produce "harmony, unity, and good feeling all round."—May it be so, is our earnest wish and hope:

TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

Inasmuch as the gentlemen nominated at the late County Convention have declined that nomination, for reasons which they will set forth in their card, it now becomes essential that the Democratic voters of the various election precincts should, without a moment's delay, hold meetings and appoint delegates to represent them in a County Convention, to be held at the Court-house, in Wilmington, on Tuesday of June Court. Under present circumstances, this appears to be the only feasible method by which to restore and preserve the harmony of the Democratic party in the County. The gentlemen who were nominated have declined for the express purpose of preventing anything like even the semblance of discord in the Democratic ranks, and it is hoped that the people of the County will appreciate the motives which have influenced them in this course, and second their good intentions, by immediately coming together in another Convention, and selecting such candidates as will receive the cordial and undivided support of the whole party in the County. It is then, under present circumstances, extremely desirable that every District in the County shall be represented; and it would also be very desirable, it is believed, if the people of each District would consult together, and see who would be their choice, so that their delegates would be prepared to act understandingly. It is, therefore, earnestly urged that each Captain's District will, as soon as possible, hold a meeting and send two Delegates to the contemplated Convention. In this way the Democracy of the County can get out such a ticket as will concentrate and harmonize the whole party. Let us, then, one and all, attend to this matter, and the result will be harmony, unity, and good feeling all round.

May 22, 1848.

A CARD.  
To the Democratic Voters of New-Hanover County:

An explanation is due to the voters of the County for the step circumstances have compelled us to take in declining to run as candidates to represent the County of New Hanover in the next Legislature. To be selected as the candidates of the Democratic party is an honor of which we acknowledge ourselves gratefully sensible; but however highly we may be disposed to estimate this honor, we could not consent to receive it, when its reception would be necessarily productive of a division in the party. We felt bound to make a sacrifice of our individual feelings in order to avoid such an unfortunate consequence.—We sincerely hope that our friends will accord to us full justice in this matter, and acquit us of any disposition to slight that confidence which has hitherto been bestowed upon us.

WM. S. ASHE,  
THOS. H. WILLIAMS,  
DAVID REID.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of North Carolina, convened at St. James' Church in this town on Wednesday last. Quite a number of clergymen are in attendance. We regret to learn that the venerable and distinguished Bishop of the Diocese, Bishop Ives, will not be present. His health is so feeble that he is not able to attend the Convention. We understand that the Rev. Dr. Mason of Raleigh, presides over the deliberations of the Convention.

GOVERNOR GRAHAM, by and with the advice and consent of his Council, has appointed Hon. Wm. H. Battle, one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of the State, to the seat on the Supreme Court Bench of North Carolina, vacated by the death of the lamented Judge Daniel; Augustus Moore, of Edenton, to the seat thus vacated on the Circuit Court Bench, and Bartholomew F. Moore, of Halifax, to the office of Attorney General of North Carolina, vacated by the resignation of Hon. Edward Stanly.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—In another place we have given a synopsis of the proceedings of this body up to the very last moment that we could obtain them. It will be seen that the embarrassing difficulties in the New York Democracy has not yet been healed. On Wednesday both sets of delegates were to be heard before the Convention. It was admitted on all hands that the decision of this delicate matter by the Convention is vitally important to the cause. The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that the "Barn-burners" do not require it as a *sine qua non* that the nominee of the Convention shall be a "Wilmot Proviso" man. This looks like compromise. From all we can gather, Gen. Cass and Levi Woodbury are the most prominent names for the nomination. It would be useless to speculate. We will know all in a few mails.

GOVERNOR'S EXPRESS.—On yesterday morning we received from Mr. Wm. Stringer a copy of the Daily Union of Wednesday morning, containing the two first days of the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention. Mr. Stringer informs us that he is the Agent for McKay's Express, which runs in connection with Adams & Co.'s Express Line, and that he is prepared to forward packages of all kinds from 24 to 48 hours in advance of the mail. Had we not received the Baltimore Sun of Wednesday morning, this favor of Mr. Stringer's would have been almost a *sine qua non*, as otherwise we could not have received any news from the Convention. As it is, we tender him our thanks for his courtesy.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—In addition to the "news" which will be found in another place, we have received the Baltimore Sun, of Wednesday morning, containing still further details. We have only space to allude to that portion which relates to Ireland. Wilmer & Smith's Times give details of a dreadful riot which occurred in the city of Limerick.—Messrs. O'Brien, Mitchell, and Meagher, had gone to this city for the purpose of promoting the "Young Ireland" agitation; but it seems that they were in very bad odor with the "old Irishmen." A riot between the two wings was the result, and it was with extreme difficulty that the gentlemen could get off with their lives. The troops under Gen. Napier had to interfere. The Lord Lieutenant has "proclaimed" the County of Limerick. Thus matters stand; Heaven knows where they may end.

IN another column the reader will find the eulogy delivered by Mr. Wainwright, on Friday last, over the remains of the gallant Capt. BURGWIN. We have noticed in another place, the ceremonies performed on the occasion, and therefore need add nothing beyond that the address will give the reader as much pleasure in its perusal, as it did the large audience, in its delivery.

RANDOLPH MAON COLLEGE.—We are requested by the Corresponding Secretary of the F. L. Society of Randolph Maon College to state that William R. Drinkard, Esq., of Va., and not Hon. Henry A. Wise, will deliver the Annual Commencement Address.

DROWNED.—On Friday night last, Mr. NATHAN DREY, a merchant of this place, was drowned in the river near Mulberry-street.—Mr. DREY, it seems, could not swim, and tried a life-preserver, which, by some means, got detached from his body, and he sank nevermore to rise in this life. His body was found on Sunday morning, near the dock from which he had jumped into the river. Mr. DREY belonged to the Jewish persuasion, and was a German by birth. He had lived in this place for several years, and had earned for himself a reputation for intelligence, industry and probity, which most men might envy. On Monday his remains were carried to Charleston, there to be interred in the burial ground of those of his faith. Mr. DREY was much esteemed by the people of our town. His sudden and untimely end has been a source of deep regret to all who knew him.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—We seldom mention personal matters. We will now be short. We would appeal to the Democratic party throughout Eastern North Carolina to use all their honorable exertions to increase the circulation of Democratic papers. In this respect our opponents beat us all to pieces.—They have two papers for our one. Indeed, as a general rule, they make it a point to send their papers at all hazards. We are entering upon an important campaign, when every Democrat in the State should feel bound to take a deep interest in disseminating Democratic information. We appeal then to those who have so far encouraged and sustained the Journal, and ask them if they will not, at the present crisis, use some exertion in increasing its circulation. We shall endeavor to make it worthy the party and worthy the respectable circulation it now enjoys; but we would like to see it in the hands of a larger number of persons. Give us a hand; encourage us to renewed and redoubled exertions.

THE TURPENTINE TREES.—We regret to learn from gentlemen of various sections of the country that the calamity which is impending over this region of North Carolina, in the death of the Pine Tree, is greatly on the increase. We can scarcely predict the consequences, should this calamity not be averted in some way. The Pine forest is the gold mine of Eastern North Carolina. Should it fail, the ruin which would follow, to a large proportion of our people, would be incalculable. No remedy has yet been discovered. The evil is ascertained to be the work of a diminutive insect; but how to put a stop to his ravages is the question asked in vain by every body. It is not only those trees that have been boxed that are dying, but those that have never been touched. We hope the evil may abate, but we see no prospect of this at present.

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THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The following very handsome, and we know just tribute is paid by the Baltimore Sun, one of the ablest neutral papers in the Union, to the dignified appearance and bearing of the members of the National Democratic Convention. We clip it from the Sun of Tuesday morning: "Democratic National Convention.—The National Democratic Convention, composed of delegates from every State of the Union, assembled, in pursuance of the general notice given throughout the country, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, in the Universalist Church, on the corner of Calvert and Pleasant streets. The Committee of Arrangements had made every preparation for the accommodation and business of the Convention, together with ample facilities for the large body of Reporters, representing the press from all parts of the Union.

The delegates having been successively admitted, as they arrived at the Church, in their united capacity presented as respectable and as dignified a body as we have ever seen convened on similar or any other occasion. The familiar faces of honorable gentlemen, whose talents, elevated position, and popular character, have made their names and fame as familiar as household words throughout the country, were encountered at every glance of the eye practised in the political world; whilst others composing the assembly maintained, in all appearance, that dignified character, which, to the observer, pervaded the whole.

GODY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have received the June No. of this delightful Monthly. We have said before, that this is one of the best periodicals of its kind in the Union. The present number fully sustains its reputation. For \$3, the Lady's Book and the Lady's Dollar Newspaper can be had for one year, by addressing LOUIS N. GODY, No. 113 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SCOTT.—Gen. SCOTT arrived at New York on Sunday morning last, in the Brig St. Petersburg, from Vera Cruz, which place he left on the 30th ultimo. He proceeded immediately to his residence in New Jersey.

POST MASTER—DANIEL DICKSON, Esq., has been appointed, and is now acting as Post-Master of the town of Wilmington. He takes the place so long and so ably filled by WILLIAM C. BETTENCOURT, Esq., who, our citizens are aware, has been appointed Collector of the Customs for the Wilmington District.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CHRONICLE of last Wednesday, that the Whigs of the Senatorial District composed of the Counties of Bladen, Columbus, and Brunswick, have brought out Col. JOSIAH MAULTSBY, of Columbus, as their candidate. What are the Democrats of those counties about? Is it not time they were moving in the matter of bringing out their candidate?

WAKE COUNTY.—The Democrats of Wake County have nominated as their candidates for the Legislature, GEORGE W. THOMPSON, in the Senate, BERRY D. SIMS, JAMES D. NEWSON, and RUFUS JONES, in the Commons.

CONNECTICUT SENATORS.—The Legislature of Connecticut has elected Roger Sherman Baldwin for the office of U. S. Senator for the unexpired term of Senator Huntington, dec'd, and Truman Smith for 6 years, to succeed Mr. Niles, democrat. The Senators elect are whigs of course.

TEXAS.—SAM. HOUSTON.—GEN. JACKSON.—In the Union of the 21st inst., we find a letter written by Gen. Sam. Houston, on the 13th February, 1833, and addressed to Gen. Jackson, (then President of the United States), in which he (Gen. Houston) says that he has been over Texas, and advised that the United States should acquire that province, if she could do so honorably, for that even then England was endeavoring to get a foothold there. The letter is very interesting, inasmuch as it foreshadows events which were consummated in after years.

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THE TARIFF OF 1846.—THE REVENUE.—Those who paid any attention to the discussions which were carried on, both on the floors of Congress and in the political papers of the country, during the year 1846, cannot but recollect that the Whig orators and the Whig presses boldly insisted that if the free trade views of Mr. Secretary Walker were carried into effect, the receipts of the Treasury would be ruinously diminished, whilst the Democrats in Congress and through their presses, pledged themselves that the Revenue Tariff, if enacted, would yield more revenue than the Whig protective Bill of 1842. Time has rolled onward, and the country has now an opportunity of judging who were correct and who were erroneous in their calculations. Mr. Walker said that the Tariff Bill of 1846 (the Democratic Revenue Bill reported by Gen. McKay) would produce thirty-one millions of dollars to the Treasury for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848, whilst the Whig financiers boasted at the folly and wildness of the calculation, insisting that if the Bill produced half this amount it would be quite as much as it would do. What is the result? Why, that Mr. Walker and the Democratic party are fully sustained by the tests of time and figures, as the following statement will show:—

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The amount for May embraces the receipts at eight ports for thirteen days, and four exports southern ports for six days only; leaving the entire month of June and the greater part of May wherewith to swell the amount, which will probably reach at least \$32,000,000 for the fiscal year ending 30th June.

Now we ask the people of North Carolina if the revenue policy of the Democratic party has not been fully sustained, and more than sustained.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—Proceedings of the first day. In the Baltimore Sun of Tuesday morning we find the proceedings at length of the first day's session of this body, from which we condense the following summary:—

The Convention was organized by calling Judge Bryce, of Louisiana, to the Chair, and appointing a delegate from Missouri as Secretary pro tem.

After considerable debate on the subject, particularly in reference to the two delegations from the State of New York—the Utica and the Syracuse, or the Old Hunkers and the Barn-burners as they are called—the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Cone of Georgia, were adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to examine the credentials of delegates, and to report to this body the number of votes to which each State is entitled, and the number and names of the delegates present from each State who are entitled to seats in this Convention.

Resolved further, That said committee be composed of one member from each State except the State of New York, the delegates from each State to appoint one member of said committee.

Resolved, That the States be now called for the purpose of making the appointments for said committee.

Under these resolutions, the States were then called by the Secretary, and one delegate from each State (New York, of course, excepted) was nominated and appointed to constitute a committee to examine and report upon the credentials of delegates. We notice that Hon. Robert Strange was nominated by the North Carolina delegation.

Here Mr. Moses, of Florida, (one of the committee,) expressed his determination to decide in committee against the "Barn-burners," and appealed to the Convention if he was not disqualifying to act upon the committee on credentials. The Convention refused to let him off. The Convention here adjourned to 5 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention assembled pursuant to adjournment, at 5 o'clock, and were called to order by the President pro tem. of the convention.

The President stated that the question pending before the Convention at the time of adjournment, was on a motion to appoint a committee of one from each State, to report on the proper mode of a permanent organization.

The question having been called for, the resolution was adopted unanimously.

On motion, it was resolved that the committee be appointed by the delegates from each State.

The Secretary then proceeded to call the States, when

Mr. Walworth, of New York, inquired whether New York would be called, and was answered by the President in the negative.

The States were then called, when a delegate from each State was nominated by the respective delegations. Hon. Asa Briggs was nominated to this committee by the N. Carolina delegation.

The President appointed John L. Cutler, of Maine, chairman of this committee.

The convention was then entertained by eloquent addresses from Messrs. Hannegan, Vance, of Alabama, Gen. Houston, and Judge Bryce, the President pro tem.

Quite a long discussion arose as to whether Gen. Commander who appeared as the sole delegate from South Carolina, should be permitted to cast the nine votes which that State, if fully represented, would be entitled to, which for the time being was decided in the affirmative.

The committee on organization then made the following report through Mr. Reeder:—

The committee on organization, recommend the following gentlemen as permanent officers of the convention:—

President.—ANDREW STEVENSON, of Virginia.

Vice Presidents.—Maine, Robert P. Dunlap, New Hampshire, John H. Steel, Massachusetts, C. W. Chapin, Vermont, Ira Davis, Rhode Island, B. M. Thurston, Connecticut, Isaac Toucey, New York, New Jersey, Garrett D. Wall, Pennsylvania, J. G. Jones, Delaware, Samuel P. Davis, Maryland, Benjamin C. Howard, Virginia, E. P. Scott, North Carolina, W. N. Edwards, South Carolina, J. C. Commander, Georgia, C. McDonald, Alabama, John A. Winston, Florida, John C. McGehee, Mississippi, Powhatan Ellis, Louisiana, S. W. Downs, Arkansas, A. T. Rainey, Missouri, Gus. M. Bowers, Tennessee, Thomas Martin, Kentucky, Lewis Saunders, Iowa, James Clarke, Wisconsin, John P. Helfenstein, Illinois, R. W. English, Indiana, E. G. English, Ohio, John Carroll, Texas, Thos. J. Rust, Michigan, Austin E. Wing.

For Secretaries.—Missouri, Sam'l Treat, Ohio, Joseph W. McCorkle, Mississippi, J. Duncan, Pennsylvania, John Miller, Indiana, John R. Jones, New Hampshire, John S. Wells, Tennessee, C. G. Eastman, Connecticut, John C. Holland, New York.

The Baltimore Sun then adds the following remarks, which will be read with pleasure by every Democrat:—

"A motion to adjourn was then made and adopted—it being understood, though we believe not officially announced, that they would assemble again at nine o'clock this evening."

1. They adopted the rules of the House of Representatives, so far as applicable; for the government of the Convention.

2. That the delegation of each State shall be entitled to give the electoral vote of the State, and that that vote, either united or per capita, as the delegates of the several States may decide.

3. That two-thirds of the whole number of votes shall be necessary to a choice.

The first was agreed to. The second was superseded by the motion adopted above.

The third resolution, or the "two thirds resolution," as it was called, gave rise to quite a long and animated debate.

An amendment was offered by Dr. Humphry, of Maryland, making a majority only necessary to a choice.

It was urged that New-York was not represented, and that it would not be right to adopt such an important rule till the Convention was full.

A motion to lay the "two thirds resolution" on the table, was then put and lost by a vote of 133 yeas to 121 nays.

The "two thirds" rule was then put to the Convention, and it was adopted by a vote of 175 for it, and 78 against it. So the "two thirds" rule is adopted. All the Southern States voted for the two thirds rule. The Convention here adjourned to 5 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on Credentials, through their Chairman, Mr. Howard, reported that they had had the New York case under consideration, and that before entering upon the investigation they adopted a resolution to the effect that the respective delegations from that State (the "Hunkers" and "Barn-burners") should give the Committee a pledge to support the nominees, whether admitted to take seats in the Convention or not. The "Barn-burners," or Utica delegation, refused to do this, whilst the "Old Hunkers" or Syracuse delegation, cheerfully made the pledge. The Committee therefore decided in favor of the "Old Hunkers."

On the presentation of this report, a long and warm discussion arose, touching its adoption by the Convention. Some were for committing the whole matter to the Committee, whilst some were for adopting the report of the Committee. Finally, it was agreed by the Convention to hear both delegations, two gentlemen to speak on behalf of each delegation one hour each, before finally disposing of this vexed question. The Convention then adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thus stands this unfortunate New York controversy. How it will end, Heaven knows. We fear that a reconciliation cannot be effected.

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They delivered over the remains of Capt. BURGWIN, by J. G. Wadsworth, Esq. (Published by request of a number of Citizens.)

CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS! By your request I am here to-day to pronounce a few farewell words over the remains of the lamented dead, ere they are given to the grave now ready for their reception. Yet a few hours more and the fresh dust will rest on the perishable part of him, who by the gentle virtues of his life, and the chivalric courage of his death, has left a name which his friends will hallow in their memory, and his country will write in living letters on the tablets of her glory.

With pious purpose, we have come to offer the last sad rites of sepulture to the intrepid soldier who died fighting for the honor of his country, flag in a far distant land, and has been borne hither to find appropriate repose in the bosom of this his natal soil. And where could there be a more fit repository for such sacred relics? Born under this sky, it was here a father's hand went to lead him, a mother's smile to cheer him, and all the homestead affections of his heart went gushing forth to all around him.

While, then, with reverent joy we receive his mouldering remains, it is meet that in this, the hour of his obsequies, we should dwell for a few moments on the varied excellencies of his character. I pause not to tell the story of his earlier years, when the germ of that nature which was subsequently so beautifully, and so gloriously developed, was visibly disclosing itself, but pass on to that period when first he took the step which fixed him for his country. Entering her Military Academy ere yet the term of his boyhood was over, he at once devoted himself to the literary and scientific pursuits, as well as the practical exercises there taught, with an ardor which did not fail to reward him with accomplishments which even dignify the man and adorn the soldier.

In this institution, where your son, McKee, your son, and your son, McKee, your son, first caught those rays of professional splendor which were afterwards reflected with so much lustre on the Town that gave them birth, he found a nursery for his genius and his virtues, and "as the sun ere it is risen sometimes paints its image in the sky," so did he, even then, to all discerning eyes, distinctly show his future greatness.

After graduating in 1830, with distinguished success, he forthwith adopted the profession of arms, and upon the organization of the first regiment of Dragoons destined for the frontier service, he received the unsolicited appointment of a Lieutenant.

It is true that for many years thereafter his life was not signalized by aught of heroic exploit, notwithstanding his line of duty was one of the most arduous and perilous; still none who knew him doubted his readiness and sufficiency to dare and do all that might become a man. And well did he sustain this estimate of his character, when, in after time, the hush of peace was disturbed by the call to arms, and the tocsin of war was heard through the land.

Blending his fortunes with those of his country, his honor became his, her cause his own, and in obedience to her behest, he eagerly sought the field against her foe. With a spirit which, like the Eagle of the Republic, was ever soaring aloft, his watchword was "Onward," and believing that "the one best men is to fight for our country," he, who in more tranquil times had been the ornament of the camp, became the model man of war.

But I turn from such a scene as this, all radiant with splendid achievement as it is; for the dark cloud of death hovering o'er his glory, and 'twas here that he whom we honor looked his last on earth, while his freed spirit went up to the God who gave it. Another and more pleasing picture is before us. Let us gaze on it for a moment in tender admiration, ere we turn from the dead forever. I point you to the character of his better life, to his explorations, and feel assured that in its completeness and perfection there is abundant solace for our sorrow. Would that my powers were adequate to its portrayal, for then might I present you with a portrait on which every eye would love to linger, and which would be altogether worthy of my theme.

Gifted with an intellect vigorous and inquisitive, he had so enriched his mind with the treasures of learning, as to enable him to an intellectual equality with the most elevated of his comrades in arms. Singularly modest, for one of his superiority, he offended none, and thereby placed himself beyond the reach of envy, while the eminent excellence of his head and heart ever commanded for him an acknowledged precedence over most of those around him. Possessed of the most unsullied purity of character, no sordid impulse ever moved him, no grovelling emotion ever debased him. Frank, guileless, and generous, all hearts were unlocked for his reception, and every tongue was quick to speak his commendation. Truth and honor were ever the guiding stars of his life, and he scorned alike the look and language of dissimulation, for his was an honest heart, which never wronged a friend or shunned a foe.

Such was he to the world at large. But it was only his home, his loved one, his tenderly loved wife, who knew the nobler virtues which were seen, and there, in that sanctuary of his affections, he had erected an altar, on which he lavished every oblation that the heart could offer. And oh! how truly does that wail of woe, which there is heard like a requiem for the dead, attest at once the sorrow of the mourners and the merit of the mourned. Vain, however, must be my every effort to give you any just analysis of his character, and vain still the attempt to tell his virtues, as he did ever practise them.

In view, then, of such a life and such a death, what have we to lament, assured as we are that the beauty of the former and the glory of the latter, admit of no addition. 'Tis true that he fell on the threshold of his glorious career, but he died as the soldier would wish to die, and that life cannot be deemed complete which has not been devoted to duty; nor may that spirit linger here which is prepared for the better joy of eternity. If then we sorrow that such a man has died, let us also rejoice that such a man has lived; and while we cherish the proud thought that he was born among us, let us also resolve to live up to the high example of his life. In it we may see the unblemished life of a patriot, marked by the discharge of every duty by his bright light the patriot may illumine the expiring fires of his patriotism—and the soldier as he thinks on this hallowed dust, that once breathed and bled, will gather courage from the contemplation, and exult to know that if like the martyred dead before us, he too should fall in the fight, his repose will be

"Where sleep the brave who sink to rest, By all our country's wishes blest! There Honor comes a pilgrim gray To bless the turf that wraps their clay; And Freedom shall awhile repair, To dwell a weeping heritage!"

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